

WHOLE ARMY IN U. S. ORDERED DEMOBILIZED

"If It Happens In New York
It's In The Evening World"

The

Evening

World.

WEATHER—Fair, warmer to night; rain Friday.
FINAL
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COUNTRY DRY FROM JUNE 30 NEXT; FIRST NATION TO TAKE STEP OF KIND

WILSON READY TO FIGHT FOR PUBLICITY ON PEACE; CONFEREES HEAR WRITERS

U. S. Delegates Blocked in Attempt to Prevent Star Chamber Sessions.

RUSSIAN QUESTION UP.

Supreme Council Holds Over Action to Permit Exchange of Views.

PARIS, Jan. 16 (Associated Press).—The Supreme Council to-day, after considering the matter of the relations between the conference and the press, decided to call a meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon to be attended by the members of the press and representatives of the various nations in the conference to interchange views on publicity methods.

No one outside of the delegates knows anything about the discussion which preceded the decision to keep proceedings of the conference secret and to limit information divulged to official statements.

This decision will preclude the American delegates, even Mr. Wilson himself, from discussing the formal announcements that are issued. It will likewise stop the practice of Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain of discussing affairs with British correspondents for the purpose of guiding them in forming public opinion in England.

It has been believed here by persons close to President Wilson that he would contend for open sessions as far as possible. That he still feels the same way is the opinion generally expressed here to-day.

DECLARING STATEMENT DE-CLARED FOR FULL PUBLICITY.

Curiously enough, the question of whether deliberations were to be open or secret had reached a stage before yesterday's decisions where some authoritative statement on the subject was sought. Just before the meeting Secretary of State Robert Lansing authorized the following as his view:

"The American policy is that fullest publicity consistent with the rapid and satisfactory discharge of important business which must come before the Peace Conference should be accorded. It is possible that sessions should be open when business is advanced to a point where it can be regarded as ready for final action. It may be, however, that in the earlier stage, when subjects are being discussed between groups, or in committee, or in meetings of all the delegates, with a purpose of reaching agreements on controversial phases, it would be inadvisable to conduct these discussions openly. There might never be an agreement otherwise."

"That would not be secret diplomacy in any sense, however, for no agreement so arranged could be effective until approved by all the delegates in open session."

The complaints which the British correspondents have made to Lloyd George and which the Americans have submitted to Mr. Wilson concede that it may be in accordance with public interest to disclose certain phases of controversial questions while they are being discussed, but

ALL TROOPS IN U. S. TO BE DEMOBILIZED BY MARCH'S ORDER

Only Two Regular Divisions Will Be Maintained at Each Camp.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Demobilization of combat units in the United States has been ordered. Gen. March, Chief of Staff, told the House Military Committee to-day.

This means, he added, that every unit of the army in the United States, with the exception of two regular regiments held for police duty at each camp, has been ordered demobilized.

SENATE VOTES TO CLEAR LA FOLLETTE OF DISLOYALTY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The resolution of the Elections Committee proposing dismissal of the disloyalty charges against Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, growing out of his speech before the Non-Partisan League at St. Paul, Minn., in 1917, was called up in the Senate to-day for final disposition. The resolution, reported by a vote of 9 to 2.

WOMAN ASSEMBLY LEADER.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—For the first time in the history of New York, a woman to-day acted as a leader of one of the dominant parties during a legislative session.

SEES MINES OFF VIRGINIA.

Crew of Schooner Notifies Navy Department—Sweepers Sent Out.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 16.—Demobilization in favor of autonomy for Catalonia began today here yesterday. Numerous attacks were made by the authorities.

CHILDREN NEED
Food and shelter. See Advt.

FAMILY OF 5 NEEDS \$1,500 YEAR HERE, SAYS U. S. EXPERT

Labor Board Employee Testifies Cost of Living Has Gone Up 75 Per Cent.

Fifteen hundred dollars a year is the least sum on which a family of five can subsist in New York City, according to Prof. William F. Ogburn, a statistician for the War Labor Board, who testified to-day in the hearing of the differences between New York boat owners and marine workers.

Prof. Ogburn contended that the cost of living in New York City has increased about 75 per cent. since December, 1914. Counsel for the boat owners claimed that Prof. Ogburn's statistics could not be used as an argument in favor of the marine workers because they did not show whether there had been cost of living increases since July 12, 1918, the date of the last wage agreement.

"You claim," said Paul Bonynge, attorney for the employers, "that a family of five cannot live in New York City or less than \$1,500 a year. I call your attention to the fact that there are many New York policemen and firemen getting \$1,200 a year. They have families, too. Are they starving? If they do, they certainly don't look it. It seems to me they also dress quite well. Do you mean to say that all the police and firemen of this city who receive \$1,200 a year are underpaid?"

Mr. Bonynge switched his questions to Prof. Ogburn's former employment by the United States Shipping Board. He called the professor's attention to the wages for ordinary and able seamen as fixed by this board. Ordinary seamen received \$45 a month and \$22 for expenses. Able seamen received \$55 a month and \$22 for expenses.

"Here is the Shipping Board that employed you fixing wages which, according to your way of figuring," declared Bonynge, "are about \$600 a year below bare subsistence."

"You appear here as a paid agent of the Government and claim that \$1,500 is the minimum on which a family of five can live and yet the Shipping Board, also a part of the Government, fixes a wage of \$97 a month for able seamen. How do you explain that?"

Not having prepared the able seamen's scale Prof. Ogburn said he couldn't answer.

"Do you think the \$1,500 minimum should apply to a coal barge captain?" asked Bonynge.

"When I speak of \$1,500 I refer to it as a general application," replied Ogburn. "By that I mean it is applicable to the average family."

When the sub-committee of the War Labor Board resumed the hearing this morning, Frank P. Walsh, representing the workers, requested that subpoena be issued for the officials of the New York Tow Boat Exchange and the New York Boat Owners' Association.

Mr. Walsh asked for the production of all the account books of the Tow Boat Exchange, showing receipts and expenditures from whom money was received and to whom paid; the amount of money paid to newspapers, magazines and other publications for advertising during the last year and particularly the sums paid for all advertising or news articles that have any bearing on a present controversy.

Attorney Bonynge, who had announced that he would represent the

New Photo of Mme. Lebaudy, Who Shot "Sahara Emperor"



MME. LEBAUDY GOES TO JAIL, CRYING FOR HER DAUGHTER

Held Without Bail on Charge of Killing "Emperor"—Child in Priest's Care.

Held without bail to await the action of the Nassau Grand Jury, Marie Augustine Lebaudy of Westbury, L. I., entered the jail at Mineda this afternoon a prisoner, charged with murder in the killing of her husband, the eccentric Jacques Lebaudy.

From the time she left Phoenix Lodge at 1:30 o'clock until Sheriff Seaman escorted her into the County Jail, Mme. Lebaudy was crying.

"Jacqueline!" cried the mother; "Jacqueline! What will become of her? Sheriff, I want my little girl!"

Mme. Lebaudy was committed to jail by Coroner Jones, sitting as a Justice of Peace.

The proceedings in the old-fashioned Town Hall at Hempstead established a new record for brevity. Mme. Lebaudy was represented by Harry W. Moore, her husband, who, as Justice Jones took up the formal-looking complaint made last Saturday by Constable Thomas said:

"Waive the reading of the complaint, may it please the Court, plead not guilty and waive examination."

The arrangement took place in the Justice's private office. Mme. Lebaudy was seated, still sobbing. She gazed her head alternately at her counsel and the judge.

DISTILLERS PLAN TO EXPORT STOCKS; CONVERT PLANTS

\$1,000,000 Corporation Is Formed to Assist in Readjustment Under Prohibition.

Distilling interests of the country, anticipating enforcement of National Prohibition a year hence, have completed plans for the conversion of their manufacturing plants and for export of whiskeys and other spirits now in bond, Norman R. Sterne, President of the Trans-Oceanic Commercial Corporation, newly organized export subsidiary of the Distillers' Security Corporation, declared here to-day.

Mr. Sterne's statement accompanied announcement of the organization of the export company with \$1,000,000 capital in the interest of the Distillers' Security Corporation, a \$2,000,000 holding concern for about 40 per cent. of the distillery manufacture of the country.

To what particular purposes the distilleries would be converted Mr. Sterne said he was not yet in a position to announce. However, he predicted that the process, as far as it concerns the manufacturers associated with his company, would be accomplished without loss, and that the country would be "surprised" at the complete utilization of the plants for purposes permissible in a prohibition country.

Some plants, he said, have already been disposed of, others are engaged in other lines of production as a result of the war time prohibition against manufacture of spirituous liquors effective since July 1, 1917, and the remainder will be making non-spirituous articles long before the "Dime Dry" Amendment is effective.

The export of liquor in bond when production ceased has already been carried on in contemplation of eventual Prohibition, Mr. Sterne said, and the supply now existing in the country will be moved before "manufacture, sale or possession" is prohibited, without special arrangements to that effect.

Associated with Mr. Sterne as Directors of the Trans-Oceanic Company are Henry H. Wicks, Theodore V. Reynolds, Alvin W. Kreeb and Julius Kessler.

TAX SLAPPED ON SODA AND ICE CREAM ALSO AS LIQUOR IS DOOMED

Revenue Bill Conference Reduce House Rate by Half, but Leave at 10 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A Senate amendment to the War Revenue Bill, according to the House conference to-day and incorporated in the bill imposes a tax of one cent on each one cent paid to retailers of soft drinks, soda water and other such refreshments after May 1. This is estimated to raise \$47,000,000, and by a reduction of 50 per cent. from the original House rates.

DISTRESS CALLS SENT OUT.

Steamer Anasida II, reports straggling gear wrecked.

NEBRASKA IS 36TH STATE TO RATIFY DRY AMENDMENT, FOLLOWED BY TWO OTHERS

Missouri and Wyoming Join in Approving Nation-Wide Prohibition, Effective in Year—AND NEW YORK HAS NOT VOTED.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The United States to-day completed the legislative process of voting itself dry, when word was flashed over the wires that the thirty-sixth State, Nebraska, had ratified the Prohibition Amendment.

The Nebraska Senate voted soon after assembling this morning to concur in a House amendment to a Senate joint resolution providing for ratification.

A short time later the Missouri Legislature to-day ratified the amendment, the House concurring in the Senate resolution by a vote of 154 to 36.

The Wyoming Legislature also unanimously ratified the amendment, both houses acting before noon. In Vermont the Senate voted in favor of ratification, 24 to 4, and the House was expected to act on the resolution later in the day.

The Minnesota Senate to-day ratified the amendment 48 to 11. The New Mexico House of Representatives also ratified it, 45 to 1. Senate approval of the amendment was to be recorded shortly afterward.

The amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages becomes effective one year after the date of its final ratification. Meanwhile the Nation goes dry July 1 next, by Presidential proclamation as a war measure unless the President rescinds it before that date.

The States which have ratified the amendment are:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| Alabama | Mississippi |
| Arizona | Montana |
| Arkansas | Nebraska |
| California | North Dakota |
| Colorado | North Carolina |
| Connecticut | Ohio |
| Delaware | Oklahoma |
| Florida | Oregon |
| Georgia | South Carolina |
| Idaho | South Dakota |
| Illinois | Tennessee |
| Indiana | Texas |
| Iowa | Utah |
| Kansas | Virginia |
| Kentucky | Washington |
| Louisiana | West Virginia |
| Maine | Wyoming |
| Maryland | |
| Massachusetts | |
| Michigan | |

Ten States have not taken final action. They are:

Minnesota	Connecticut
Nevada	Pennsylvania
New Jersey	Rhode Island
New Mexico	Vermont
New York	Wisconsin

AMENDMENT MAKES PERMANENT DRY ORDER EFFECTIVE JULY 1

Only Fourteen of the States Ratifying Measure Have Certified Action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—National Prohibition by constitutional amendment has been accepted by the United States just sixteen months, looking one day after the point resolution by Congress was submitted to the States for ratification.

Fourteen of the thirty-six States which have approved the resolution have certified their action to the State Department.

A question as to the effective date of the amendment was raised to-day when news came that Nebraska, the thirty-sixth State, had voted ratification, by a statement of Senator Shepard of Texas, author of the resolution, that the country would go dry one year from to-day. Other students of the question held that ratification would

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